

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

બેઠાજે પીપ્પાએતી ચીતી ચોડમે
 સમય થયેત તે જોતપણી તાજીકે
 ૨૬ નવજીમજીઠ ઘંઝપણીજ પીપ્પા
 જાંતે ઝીલણી ભગડે ફેરપ દેવિય
 પીપ્પાતીજ

Bombay, 17th May 1823.

ove Lottery at 180 Rupees each.

TO be Let as an office, three Rooms with Coach House and Stable No. 4 Military square.—Apply on the premises.
Bombay. 16th May

on 08 April, 2017

strict necessity, their interference in the affairs of Italy, their Majesties most sincerely desired, that the state of affairs, which had imposed upon them this painful duty, might soon cease and never be renewed.

Thus have disappeared the false alarms, the hostile interpretations, the untoward predictions, the ignorance and bad faith which had spread in Europe, for the purpose of prejudicing the opinion of the people upon the open and faithful intentions of the Monarchs. No secret object, no calculation of ambition or of interest had any influence upon those resolutions which imperious necessity dictated to them in opposing the revolution in 1821; to prevent the disorders, crimes & innumerable calamities which it brought upon the whole of Italy; to establish there order and peace; to furnish to the lawful governments that support which they had a right to claim. Such has been the sole object of the thoughts and efforts of the Monarchs. In proportion as this object is accomplished they withdraw those succours, which necessity alone could call for or justify; happy in being able to give up to the Princes the care of watching over the security and tranquillity of the people which Providence has placed under their charge, and of selling at rest those malevolent insinuations which have been made use of, to diffuse doubts concerning the independence of the Sovereigns of Italy.

The object of the congress of Verona would have been fulfilled by the resolutions adopted for the relief of Italy. But the Allied Sovereigns and their Cabinets could not dispense with turning their attention to two important points of a complicated nature, the development of which has constantly occupied them since the convention of Laybach.

An event of considerable importance had broke out towards the end of this last reunion. That which the revolutionary spirit had commenced in the Western Peninsula, that which it had attempted in Italy, it has accomplished in the eastern extremities of Europe. At the same time that the military revolts of Naples and Turin yielded at the approach of a regular force, the firebrand of insurrection was thrown into the midst of the Ottoman empire. The coincidence of the events could not leave any doubt as to the identity of their origin. The same evil being reproduced at so many different points, and always under analogous forms and language, although under various preferences, has betrayed too clearly the common point from which it has arisen. The men who have directed this movement, flattered themselves that by gaining a party, they could sow division in the councils of the powers, and neutralize that force, which, on the appearance of new dangers, would be directed towards the other parts of Europe. In this hope they were deceived. The Monarchs, determined to extinguish the sparks of revolt, in whatever place and under whatever form they might appear, have hastened to mark it with unanimous reprobation; constantly occupied with the great object of their common interests, they knew how to resist every consideration which could turn them from their path; but listening at the same time to the voice of conscience and of a sacred duty, they have pleaded the cause of humanity, in favor of the victims of an enterprize as rash as it is culpable.

The numerous confidential communications which have taken place between the five courts during this epoch, one of the most memorable of their alliance, having placed the questions of the East upon a footing of unanimity and concord highly satisfactory, their reunion at Verona has only had to consecrate and confirm these results; and the powers in alliance with Russia may flatter themselves that they will, by mutual adherence, overcome those obstacles which have retarded the definitive accomplishment of their wishes.

Other events, worthy of the solicitude of the Monarchs, have fixed their attention upon the deplorable situation of the Western Peninsula of Europe.

Spain suffers the fate of all countries which have the misfortune to seek their good in paths which will never conduct them to it. She contemplates to day the fatal turn of her revolution; of a revolution which bewildered and wicked men have pretended to represent, not only as a benefit but as the triumph of an enlightened age. All the Governments have witnessed the efforts that these men have made to persuade their contemporaries, that this revolution was the necessary and happy fruit of the progress of civilization; and the means by which it has been executed and supported, as the brilliant display of generous patriotism. If civilization had for its object the destruction of society, & if it were admitted that the military force should take upon itself, with impunity, the direction of those empires, whose external and internal peace it is called upon to maintain, then certainly the Spanish revolution would be entitled to the admiration of ages, and the military revolt of the Island of Leon, would serve as a model to reformers. But truth has not been slow to recover its rights, and Spain has furnished, at the expense of its own happiness and glory, a sad example of the infallible consequences of an outrage against the unalterable laws of the civilized world.

The legitimate power enslaved, and serving even as an instrument for overruling equity and lawful freedom; all classes of the community affected by the revolutionary movement; arbitrary oppression exercised under the appearance of law; a kingdom deluged up to every species of confusion and disorder; its colonies justifying their emancipation by the same maxims upon which the mother country has founded her public right, and which she will in vain attempt to condemn in another hemisphere; civil war consuming the last resources of the state—such is the picture which the actual situation of that country presents to us; such are the misfortunes which afflict a people, loyal and worthy of a better lot; such in short, is the direct cause of that just anxiety which so many elements of trouble and confusion combine to excite in those countries immediately in contact with the Peninsula. If ever there was a power hostile to the principles of civilization, hostile above all to those principles which form the basis of the European alliance,—it is Spain in its present state of disorganization.

Could the Monarchs contemplate with indifference so many evils accumulated upon a country, so accompanied by so much danger to others? Assailing only in this important question, their own judgement and their own conscience, they ask if, in a state of things which every day threatens to produce the most cruel and alarming consequences, they could remain tranquil spectators, to lend even by the presence of their representatives, a false appearance of tacit approbation to the acts of a faction, determined at all risks to preserve its fatal power. Respecting their decision, there could be no doubt. Their ambassadors have received orders to quit the Peninsula.

Whatever may be the consequences of this step, the Monarchs will have proved to Europe, that nothing can engage them to give up a determina-

tion, sanctioned by their sincere conviction. The more they avow their friendship for his Catholic Majesty, and their interest in the welfare of a nation which has been distinguished by so much virtue and greatness at more than one period of its history, the more they have felt the necessity of taking the part they have done; and which they are determined to support.

You will be convinced by the preceding observations, that the principles which have always guided Monarchs in the great questions of order and stability, have not been forgotten in these transactions. Their union founded upon these principles, far from becoming weaker will acquire as it advances more cohesion and strength. It would be superfluous to vindicate the legality and benevolence of their intentions against the despicable calumnies, which the evidence of facts is every day reducing to their just value. In short the whole of Europe must perceive, that the measures pursued by the Monarchs are equally in harmony with the independence and strength of governments, and with the well known interests of the people. They regard those as enemies who conspire against the lawful authority of the one, and impose on the good faith of the other, for the purpose of ensnaring them into the common abyss.

The wishes of the Monarchs are only directed towards peace; but this peace, altho' solidly established among the Powers themselves, cannot extend to society its full benefits, as long as the fermentation which still excites the people of more than one country, is cherished by treacherous suggestions and by the criminal incitements of a faction whose only desire is disorder and revolution. As long as the leaders and the instruments of this faction, whether marching with open front attacking thrones and institutions, or whether they work in the dark organising sinister projects, preparing plots or poisoning the public opinion, shall continue to mislead the people by a dismal and false picture of the present, and by imaginary alarms of the future, the wisest measures of Government can never prosper; improvements the best arranged will never be crowned with success; confidence will not be found amongst men, until these favorers of odious plots be reduced to complete impotence; and the monarchs will not conceive that they have fulfilled their duty, until they have wrested from them those arms which they would turn against the tranquillity of the world.

In communicating to the court at which you are accredited, the opinions and declarations contained in this dispatch, you will take care at the same time to refer to what the Monarchs regard as an indispensable condition in accomplishing their benevolent views. To assure to Europe, along with the peace which she enjoys under the faith of treaties, that state of quiet and firmness, without which there can be no true happiness to the nations, that they may reckon upon the sincere and constant support of all the Governments.

That it is in the name of their best interests, in the name of the preservation of social order, and in the name of future generations, that they call for it. That they may be deeply impressed with the grand truth, that the power placed in their hands is a sacred trust, of which they have to render an account both to their people and their posterity; and that they incur a severe responsibility in giving themselves up to errors or in listening to counsels, which may sooner or later place them in situations, where it will be impossible to save their subjects from evils of which they ought to have apprized them. The Monarchs would wish to believe, that they shall everywhere find those who are called upon to exercise supreme authority, in whatever form it may be, faithful allies; allies who respect the spirit & the principles, than the strict letter, and the positive stipulations of the acts which this day form the basis of the European Alliance. And they flatter themselves that their words will be regarded as a new proof of their strong and inviolable resolution, to consecrate to the safety of Europe, all the means which providence has placed at their disposal.

Receive, Sir, the assurance, &c.

FRANKFORT.—26th December.

At a moment when all religious men, and even all men who are friendly to public tranquillity, flatter themselves that they have seen an end of those hatreds which have too long divided christians; a burst of fanaticism and intolerance, worthy of the most barbarous ages, has thrown the city of Dublin into great agitation.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Wellesley, had by his Majesty's desire, evinced a disposition to do every justice towards the Catholics; he had prevented the public demonstrations of joy with which the low classes of protestants, headed by the Orange association, kept the anniversary of the victory of the Boyne, gained by William the third, over the Catholic Army of James the second. They ornamented the statue of King William with garlands, and joined together in shouting the cries of victory, and in repeating songs most offensive to the Catholics. No man of respectability has joined these scandalous scenes for many years. The King, when in Dublin, had ordered the Magistrates to prevent a repetition of them. The Lord Mayor had in consequence hindered all rioting round the statue of King William on the 4th November last, and the Lord Lieutenant sanctioned the measure which was accomplished without any other assistance than the police. Alderman Darley only tried to encourage some of the populace; but the trifling mob, which had been collected, was dispersed without difficulty. Lately, the Lord Lieutenant adopted the measure of depositing two hundred Magistrates or Justices of the peace, notorious for their partiality or negligence, and he had announced his intention of filling up the vacancies with distinguished Catholics. This decided step had disgusted many individuals, and amongst others some men of influence; a conspiracy was formed to insult the Viceroy on the occasion of the opening of the theatre for the year, where, according to custom, the representative of the King appeared in state in the royal box, surrounded by the officers of his Court and his guards.

As the Marquis of Wellesley entered, the order of the audience received him with the usual applause, but on a signal given, the dissatisfied party commenced hissing, hooting, and venting the most horrible execrations against this illustrious personage, who remained calm and unmoved in the midst of the uproar.

The malecontents had assembled a party of their people in the galleries, who by degrees, made their way into the pit. Immediately the pit was divided into two distinct parties, the one singing songs injurious to the Catholics, and the other bawling out complets offensive to the protestants. The cry on one side was, *Huzza for the day of the Boyne!* (*Vive la journee de Boine!*) on the other; *Huzza for Saint Patrick!* (*Vive Saint Patrick!*). In a short time, from the upper gallery a bottle was thrown with great force, and dashed to pieces against the front of the Royal Box. It was evident that it had

been aimed at the person of the Viceroy, and other preparations were making to attack him.

The Marquis of Wellesley then gave an order to his guards to seize some individuals who were in the gallery. Several were arrested and others escaped.

It is not exactly known as yet, how the tumult ended, but it appears by letters which have since arrived from Dublin, that order has been restored.

The Lord Mayor was also hissed and insulted. Alderman Darley was in the boxes and the malecontents applauded him loudly.

An investigation as to the authors of these deplorable scenes, is looked for, the plans of government will no doubt go on, and those obstacles, contrary to the wish of their fanatic authors, will perhaps only hasten the emancipation of the Catholics.

The Orange party, the enemies of that measure, have, as one may say, thrown the glove, even at the King himself, by insulting his representative; and their brutal violence ought to detach every honest man from their party.

28th DECEMBER.

The Dublin Journals give some news respecting the disorders which took place at the theatre. The number of the Orange party (*Orangists*) who joined in these excesses has been exaggerated in the first accounts; they were only men of the lowest order. There are some Aldermen who are suspected to be the secret instigators of the riots, as well as the authors of the placards which were showered down from the gallery upon the pit and Boxes.

The cry of the rioters was, *No papist Viceroy!* The handle of a watchman's rattle was thrown at the Lord Lieutenant as well as the bottle. The individual who threw the bottle has been arrested and recognized by two witnesses; he is a carpenter, of the name of Henry Handwick. Close to him, a man was found with a rattle in his possession, and without doubt he was the person who threw the handle of that instrument at the Viceroy. This individual is named George Graham; he is in prison.

30th DECEMBER.

We observe by the Dublin Journals received this morning, the continuation of the tumult in the Theatre is mainly attributed to the negligence of the Police. The Lord Lieutenant had ordered an investigation, at the conclusion of which he ordered Sergeant Ryan and his police party to be dismissed.

30 JANUARY.

The Dublin Journals mention that in addition to the two men already mentioned as being concerned in the violence in the Theatre, James Forbes, Mathew Hambridge, William Graham, and William Brownlow have also been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy.

The commission of this outrage against the Viceroy by the Orange faction, has led to a meeting of more than five thousand of the leading men of Dublin, which assembled on the 20th December in the grand hall of the Exchange. An address was immediately voted and has been presented to the Marquis of Wellesley. His answer was worthy of the elevated station which he fills.

LONDON.—20th DECEMBER.

Letters have been received from Rio Janeiro, dated the 20th October, which mention that the Ministers continued to display great energy. Lord Cochrane had positively been invited to come to Rio Janeiro; and the Government promised to give to all officers of the English Navy, who would enter their service, the rank immediately above what they then held. It likewise promised to pay the passage of all English Sailors coming to the Brazils, and to give each man three pounds sterling a month.

24th DECEMBER.

The Duke of Wellington disembarked yesterday morning at Dover, and arrived here about noon. He went immediately to the Office of foreign affairs, for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Canning; but he had gone on a visit to Lord Liverpool at Combe Wood.

Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 20th October, mention that letters had been received from Lima of the 8th August.

They announce that the Generals San Martin and Bolivar had met and embraced at Guayaquil on the 27th July, and that they had concerted together a scheme for the entire destruction of the Royalists on the shores of the Pacific. They had agreed, it is added, that a division of 5000 Peruvians and Columbians combined, should march against La Serna, and that General Alvarado should at the same time pursue, with a like number of troops, the royalists of Arequipa. These letters pretend that the operations just mentioned, are the last which will be necessary to deliver Peru from the Royalists.

An English paper of the 4th January mentions, that a frigate was ready to sail, for the purpose of conveying Lord Wm. Bentinck to Spain, who is charged with a special mission to Madrid. (*Journal de débats.*)

We have at the request of Cap. Sandys of the Bengal Army, published the resolutions of the Irish Distress Committee, which will be read with pleasure by those who have already come forward so nobly in behalf of that suffering people.

EXCHANGE.

On London, ... 3 mo's. sight, ... 194 per Rupee.
Ditto, ... 6 mo's. ... 194 per do.
Calcutta, 30 days, ... 105 1/2 Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, ... do. ... 99 1/2 Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 155 1/2 Rs. per 100 Siccas. Nominal.
Spanish Dollars, ... per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant A. Adam, M. N. I.
Lieut. J. Rochet, Ellipchpor Brigade.
Major R. Macintosh, H. A.
Captain John Clunes, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.
Lieut. G. Macintosh, 1st Bat. 11th Regt.
Cadet David Davidson, Infantry.
Cadet Edward Marsh, Infantry.
Captain H. T. Waugh, 1st Cavalry.
Captain Sadler, 47th Regiment.
Lieut. Sanders, 47th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Fatch, ...
Lieut. B. Roxburgh, ...
Assistant Surgeon Chas. ...
Major G. A. Litchfield, ...
Lieut. Joseph Lynam, ...

DEPARTURES.—Ensign Thomas Tapp, B. E. Regt.
Lieut. G. J. Mant, Comdg. Secos. N. C.
Ensign and Quarter-Master George Candy, 1st Bat. 2d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Quarter-Master Thomas Cuddy, 2d Bat. 10th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Quarter-Master S. Hennell 1st Bat. 6th Regt. N. I.
Major Stanley.
Ensign H. B. Campbell, 1st Bat. Gr.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 13th, Ship Hannah, Captain John Lamb from London; left Portsmouth 13th December 1822.

Ditto, Brig Phoenix, Commander C. E. Smith from Persian Gulf, left Bussorah 7th April, Bushire 17th, and Muscat 7th May.

Ditto, Ship Hydery, Captain Wm. Humble from Persian Gulf, left Bussorah 9th April.

Ditto, Brig Dadoley, Captain F. Thisselle from Siam and Penang.

15th, Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Captain J. F. de Oliveira from Demau.

Passengers per Hannah.
Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Ashburner, Mrs. Cleland, Miss Williams, Miss M. Williams, Miss Thomas, Miss Ruthven, Miss Cotgrave, John Williams Esq., John Ashburner Esq., Charles Thomas Esq., W. L. Cleland Esq., Mr. Davidson, Mr. Marsh Mr. Marshall; The Hon'ble Mrs. Harris landed at Mangalore.

Passengers per Brig Phoenix.
Lieutenant Vernon, H. G. M., and Mr. Burchard, late chief officer of the Ship Travancore.

Passenger per Hydery.
Major Litchfield, 2d Cavalry.

DEPARTURES.—May 12th, Ship Malabar, Captain R. S. Fielder to Madras.

13th, Ship Fathay Sultan, (formerly Ship Harriet) Captain A. G. Waddington, Persian Gulf.

Ditto, Ship Nussurath Shaw (formerly Ship Caroline) Nacquadh Aga Muscar, to Muscar.

14th, Ship Sullemany, Captain R. S. Carter, to China.

15th, Ship Cornwallis, Captain D. Hardie, to China.

Passengers per Nussurath Shaw.
Mr. Milward, and Mr. Bradley.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 24th, Cutter Betsey, Captain J. Vanzyie, from Cochin 29th March, and Jaffnapatam 21st April.

May 1st, Bark Tangul, Captain Ayung, from Rangoon 15th March.

Do. H. C. Cutter Powerful, Captain Robert Mac Nicol, returned from Sea.

2d, Ship Arland, Nacquadh Nabob Abbas Ally Cawn, from Point de Gallo.

Do. Ship Ogle Castle, Captain John Pearson, from London 14th November, Portsmouth 11th December, and Cape of Good Hope 4th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 27th, H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Thomas Alexander, for Penang.

Do. Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain John Hill, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Woodford, Captain A. Chapman, for Do.

April 29th, Cutter Betsey, Captain J. Vanzyie, for Jaffnapatam.

May 2d, H. C. Cutter Powerful, Captain Robert Mac Nicol, to the Eastward.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—22d April Brig Ambeyna, J. Waddell from New South Wales 9th February.

Do. James Drummond, G. Wise, from Banca and Madras.

Do. 23d, Ship Ajax, W. Gillett, from the Cape of Good Hope 26th January.

Do. 24th Ship Hercules, J. Horon, from Bencoolen 12th March, and Ceylon 17th April.

DEPARTURES.—20th Do. Ship Frances Charlotte, P. Johnson, for China and the Eastward.

Do. 22d Ship Exmouth, S. Evans, to complete her Cargo for London.

Do. do. Brig McCauley, W. Forster, for Bencoolen.

Do. do. Ship Phetis, C. F. Davies, for Rangoon.

Do. 23d Ship Clydesdale, D. Mackellar, for Liverpool.

Do. do. Ship Barretto Junior, A. Vasconcelas, for China.

Do. do. Ship Portsea E. Worthington, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 12th instant Mr. Thomas de Monte to Mrs. Joanna Rodriguez, the widow of the late Elias de Souza.

DEATHS.—On board the Seaforth off St. Helena, on the 22d, of September, Lieutenant Thomas Edward Baynes, 4th Regt. N. I.

On Thursday last the 15th instant, Anne, the infant Daughter of Mr. James Taylor, Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General.

Yesterday, Mr. J. F. Longlands.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Mangalore, on the 19th ultimo, by Revd. J. Dunster, William Sheffield, Esq. Madras Civil Service, to Miss Elizabeth Proud.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday, the 20th April, at Vizapattam, the Lady of John Smith, Esq. Collector of that District, of a Daughter.

At Dindigul, on the 21st April, the Lady of Captain Smith, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On the night of the 24th inst. a fortnight after Child Birth, Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Taylor, most sincerely regretted.

On Monday last, the 29th April, William, the infant Son of George Stratton, Esq. aged 15 months and 20 days.

On the 22d ultimo, on the Nilgerry Mountains, Cornet HENRY HARRINGTON, of the 7th Light Cavalry, youngest Son of the late WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Esq.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—In Chowringhee, on the 19th April, the Lady of Captain J. A. Hodgson, of a Daughter.

At Birjytollah, on the 19th April, the Lady of Richard Turner, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 19th April, the wife of Mr. Bowser, Assistant Master, Military Orphan School, Alipore, of a Son.

DEATHS.—Yesterday, Charles Scott Robertson, Esq. of Bowring Factory, aged 25 years.

On Saturday, the 19th April, Peter Watson, Esq. late Accountant in the Accountant General's Office, aged 49 years.

On the 21st April, the Infant Son of Mr. D. Carby, aged 3 months and 17 days.

At Hoongly, on the 11th April, the Infant Daughter of Mr. H. C. Broeager.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Prices of Company's Paper

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8 1/2d. per do.

at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per do.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight, 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 31 to 33 per cent pm. Unremittable, nominal 6 to 7 „

On the 21st April, Captain Pearson, from London, Portsmouth 11th Decem.

ber, and Cape of Good Hope 4th March, anchored in the Roads yesterday morning.

PASSENGERS.
For Madras.—Messrs. S. S. and Child, Lieut. J. Briggs, 1st Batt. 3d Regt. N. I.; C. Thackeray, Esq.—Messrs. R. S. M. Spry and James Sinclair, Cadets.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Coxton and Child, Major F. H. M. 38th Foot, Lieutenant C. Coxton, H. M. 16th Lancers, Dr. W. L. Grant, Mr. A. B. V. Cades.—Messrs. W. Smithson and F. R. Cook, Free Merchants.

The Ship *Arland*, arrived yesterday morning from Port de Galie.

The *Agincourt* will most positively take her departure for England on Tuesday next.

Reports having been in circulation that the *Agincourt* will touch at Ceylon, we are authorised to state, that she has not entered into any such arrangement.—She clears out this day.

PASSENGERS PER AGINCOURT.
Mrs. Pereira, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Mahon, Mrs. Dowds; Lieut. Colonel Pereira, 6th Regt. N. I. Dr. Atkinson, do, Lieut. Thomas, H. M. Royal Scots, Lieut. C. Turner, 18th N. I. Lieutenant Cuttiff, 3d N. V. Batt. Fusig. Maye, H. C. S. Children Miss Fanny Atkinson, Miss Caroline Atkinson, Miss Lambton, Master T. H. Atkinson, and Master T. Godfrey. [Mad Gaz, May 3, 1823]

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, APRIL 26, 1823.

	BUY.	SELL.
Remittable Loans, Rs.	30	0 29
Unremittable ditto, Rs.	30	0 7
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 30th of April 1822, Rs.	25	0 24
Bank Shares, per 100, Rs.	1500	0 63/10
Spanish Dollars, per 100, Rs.	206	0 205
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discounted, at 3-8 per cent.		
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

15th APRIL 1823.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

17th Light Dragoons.
Lieut. Col. Nathan Wilson, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. Col. vice Jas. Hay, who retires upon half Pay of the 17th Light Dragoons, 21st November 1823.

Cancels the Appointment of Lt. Shaw, Lieutenant without purchase, from 17th Dragoons, vice Lindsey, deceased, 21st November 1822, and the Appointment of Lt. Nicholson, in the 17th Dragoons, in succession to Shaw.

Ensign Jas. McCaffrey from half Pay of the 58th Foot (Riding Master at the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone) to be Cornet without purchase, 25th October 1822.

20th Foot.
Lieut. Col. Thomas Bunbury, from the half pay of the 83d Foot, to be Lieut. Col. vice Maitland, appointed to the 84th Foot, 21st November, 1822.
Cancels Ensign Congreve's promotion, vice Gilbert, deceased, and the appointment of S. W. Wybrauts in succession.

Gentleman Cadet Thos. Bourke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 8th August 1822.

47th Foot.
Ensign Robt. Ridge, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Christopher Irvine Cochrane, deceased, 28th December 1821.

Gentleman Cadet John Gardner, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 5th September 1822.

65th Foot.
To be Lieutenants without purchase.
Ensign William S. Wood, vice Jos. Mulkern, deceased, 26th Dec. 1822.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign George M. Bowen, of Ensign Frankland, vice Blacker, deceased 27th Dec. 1822, and subsequent promotion to the 67th.

To be Ensigns without purchase.
Henry Robert Addison, Cent. vice Wood 26th Dec. 1821.

Cancels Donogh O'Brien's appointment, vice Bowen, 12th Sept. 1822.

Cancels Asst. Surg. O'Reilly's promotion, Polan, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Mackenzie, deceased, 8th Aug. 1822.

67th Foot.
Gentleman Cadet Jos. J. Devereil, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

Head Quarters Calcutta; 15th April, 1823.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.
Lieutenant Congreve, having been previously promoted, Lieutenant Lyre succeeds to the Lieutenant's vacant by Lieutenant Gilbert's decease, and S. W. Wybrauts, Gent. succeeds to Lieutenant Lyre's Ensigncy.

Yesterday's Rank-shall Report announced the arrival of the *Carron*, Thomas McCarthy, from Bombay 14th March, and Madras 22d April.

PASSENGERS.
From Bombay. Sir Anthony Buller, Kt.; Mr. Rutledge, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 20th Regt.; Lieut. Wall, H. M. 24th Regt.; Mr. Brown; Mrs. Rutledge; Mrs. Perry and Child; 35 Volunteers, H. M. 24th Regiment.

Ship Travancore.—The Cargo of the ship

Travancore, whose loss, off Morcat, we noticed in our columns yesterday, was insured, was given to understand, to the amount of *Sixteen lachies*; This must fall very heavily upon the underwriters in Calcutta.

Dundas Pilot Vessel.
We hear that the Honorable Company's Pilot Vessel, the *PHILIP DUNDAS*, which had grounded off Willobery, has been hove off the bank by the *SOPHIA*, Pilot Vessel, and the *Diamond Har*—our Mooring Vessel, without her sustaining any very material damage. The exertions made to recover the *DUNDAS* have been very prompt and very creditable to the Officers in the Marine Department.

Letter from Rungpore.—The following extracts of a letter dated Rungpore the 16th inst., gives, we think no very promising account of the cultivation of Indigo, this season; but those more immediately concerned in this staple commodity of trade will be pleased to learn, that the writer of the letter, who is a respectable Planter, thinks the season will turn out a prosperous one. With our best wishes that it may, we transcribe the extract:—

"My trip, although expeditious, was a very unpleasant one; owing to the hot winds which prevailed. I found the country completely burnt; and my sowings quite at a stand, for the want of rain. On the 4th, we had a most welcome fall, which has enabled me to put most of my grounds into cultivation; and I am happy to add, that I have still hopes of the season turning out a prosperous one."

Internal Navigation.—The kindness of a friend has furnished us with a Map and Memoir of a Plan for the formation of an easy and permanent communication by water between the Upper and Eastern Provinces of India and Calcutta, during the dry season; which has been sanctioned by the Government; and is about to be undertaken by its projectors, the ingenious Lieutenant Schach. He correctly remarks, that "the want of free Navigation between the Eastern and Upper Provinces and Calcutta during the months of Jan., Feb., March, April, and May, when most of the Rivers which branch off from the Ganges, become too shallow for large Boats, has long been felt; and considerable expense has been incurred to remedy the evil, but hitherto without effect; every succeeding year bringing with it additional complaints of the obstructed state of the Rivers and the increased delay in the Navigation."

There can be but one opinion on the utility of such undertakings; and the public works and other monuments of the British nation in India, will tell to future ages the benefits received by her from the only noble and generous conqueror who has planted their banners in the East.

We shall again revert to the subject, so soon as our Engraver can prepare a plate of the Map; the copies of which in the *JOURNAL*, will be accompanied with such extracts from the Memoir as will be necessary to explain it.

We cannot conclude this hasty line, without expressing our regret that, while so much private capital is unemployed, the undertaking should not be conducted by a CANAL SOCIETY, under the sanction of the Government; as this would be extending the benefits of the scheme more widely, and advancing the interests of the community at large, in addition to the only advantage now contemplated, that of affording a greater facility in the transit of goods between Calcutta and the Interior.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Yours reception of my last was a flattering one; I am tempted to address you again, to make the hot weather, of which you complain so pathetically. That you and your contemporaries do not fill your columns with more incident and extraordinary articles of intelligence, I attribute to a miserable prejudice in favor of veracity, which you all appear to labour under. In London the Editors are not so meagre; and I have heard it said, that such a dialogue as this is not an uncommon occurrence in a printing office.

Printer. We want another paragraph, Sir. **Editor.** (starting from a reverie.) Very well—kill a child.

Printer. We killed a child, Sir, last Tuesday, it is therefore too soon to kill another.

Editor. Drown a boat or two on the coast of Sussex.

Printer. Impossible, Sir,—the weather for the last fortnight has been so calm, that none of the papers have ventured to drown.

Editor. Massacre all the Greeks at Constantinople.

Printer. That has been done already, Sir.

Editor. Burn a few houses, and commit a murder or two in Ireland.

Printer. Irish confagurations and murders have become quite stale, Sir—the quid nunes are now used to them.

Editor. I tell you then you must kill a child—so go do it, and don't bother.

Printer. Very well, Sir.

You are not to suppose that when the Editor issues this order he is bloody-minded enough to insist upon his Print or literally slaying all the innocents; all he wants is, that the paragraph required should be cooked up tragically, in some such way as this:

Dreadful Circumstances.—Last fortnight a poor woman in Cumberland having hit her iron, a fine boy about twelve months old, playing near one of the hills, an Eagle came and bore it away. The agony of the mother may easily be conceived—how are enteria and that the child may yet be found, as the ferocious bird's eye is known.

It is a misfortune for you that Hindoostan is in a state of profound peace. War is the glorious nurse of events; and so anxious are people then to be news from the belligerent powers, that they often prove to be examining its probability. Methinks I see an *India Gazette Extraordinary* issued:—

INDIA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Those ferocious fellows the Doilies and Coolies have at length come to blows. We lose not an instant in communicating this interesting intelligence to our readers. The battle was not a pitched one; indeed our Correspondent intimates as much as that the Doilies were taken completely by surprise. The event has caused the utmost consternation throughout Calcutta. We have not yet been able to ascertain the particulars of the engagement, but the friends of Superintending Surgeon Alterford will be happy to learn that he distinguished himself most gallantly on the side of the Doilies. Our readers will remember that he has been for some time back in the Doily Subsidiary Force. This is not the first time that we have had occasion to notice the fact of M. dical men in India laying down the lance and taking up the sword.

Since the above was written, we have received a letter from Joomtoop, from which we have much pleasure in extracting the following:—"That terror of the Coolies, Dr. Alterford, is here at present. He has covered himself with laurels in that shining armor, and now goes by the name of the *Fighting Doctor*. The Doilies and Coolies are quite quiet and do not molest him. We have just obtained a sign of the report drawn up by the Medical Officer sent to examine the *Carmo*. As that ship is laden principally with Doilies, he thinks it probable that the crew (for the Natives we all know have the greatest aversion for the precious metals) by way of advantage, will have laid upon the coin. That this most indigestible food disagreed with them, is not surprising. We hope it will serve as an awful warning to others, not to be carried beyond the bounds of wholesome regimen by the *auri sacra fames*.

There are a thousand available little on dits besides, with which you might strow your columns with ease to yourself and entertainment to your readers in this way:—

The Mermaid.—This amiable young lady has been mutely disconsolate ever since the head of the Oragra monster was sold. We have not heard who the purchaser of the latter was, but whoever he may be, we congratulate him upon having secured such a glorious prize. The admission price for a sight of the Siren, is to be 2 Rupees, here the consequence of the abstraction of the head of the monster. The price, however, is likely to become still lower, as Amann, a China shoe-maker in the Consoliah, is, we understand making up a pretty Mermaid of his own, which he means to exhibit at 5 Annas. Nay, speculation is becoming still more brisk, and a Bengalee, in Muchwa some time wears that he will make a Mermaid, which shall beat the Chinaman's. We see no reason why they should all be so confidently ugly as the piquet dame at Davis and Co.'s rooms. Different tastes should be consulted.

Monstrous Birth.—A circumstance has happened in the family of Mr. —, which has given rise to strange reports, and caused a great deal of concern to the friends of the family in general. When the Mermaid first arrived here, Mr. —, who was then in the way that women wish to be who love their homes, insisted upon going to see it. Never was the power of sympathy so strongly illustrated as by the effect which the sight of the Siren produced upon her. One read is of course, anticipate the result. She was delivered the other day of a fine boy, who from his swaddling clothes is a fine infant, we understand is likely to thrive, and is very lively, throwing about its little tail with the most fishy vivacity. A tub is provided for it, in which it winks about swimmingly. Mrs. —, it is said, is as fond of *Toomy* as her other children.

Fatal Duel.—We trust Government will put a stop to the importation of more Oragrah monstronsities. The one Mermaid that reached town has already caused much mischief and had blood. We had heard that discussion was high about the reality of the creature, but alas! we never dreamed that Gentlemen would so far lose their reason upon the question as to appeal for satisfaction to the *Pilot*; Yesterday Mr. — and Captain —, attended by Mr. — and Lieut. —, met under the great tree. They took their stand at twelve paces, and on the second fire Mr. — fell mortally wounded in the body. Upon this, Capt. —, who was very feeble from the loss of blood, retorted upon his hand to Captain —, and said, "I am sorry for what has happened, but you behaved like a man of honor. I think I should be happy were I to think you agreed in opinion with me." "I do, I do agree in opinion with you," replied Captain —, "extremely so." "I did," then you allow the Mermaid to be a real Mermaid?" "I do," replied the Captain. "Then Truth is satisfied and I do content." So saying, Mr. — fell back and expired. The circumstance that led to the fatal rencontre happened at a mutual friend's, where Capt. —, having mentioned the Mermaid slightly, Mr. —, immediately defended the Siren with warmth. From this, high words arose—the issue alas! is too well known. Confound all Mermaids, say we.

Strange Circumstance.—A horse of Mr. Cook's was taken yesterday evening in a most extraordinary manner. The animal had been hired to a gentleman who went to see the play at Dum-Dum. On his return home, the gentleman was all at once precipitated out of the buggy near the Chitpore bridge by the horse falling down in a fainting fit, as if in a fit of Epilepsy. On recovering his recollection, he found the horse quite dead, a meteoric stone having passed through his head into the earth. The gentleman took up the *Exfolite*, and brought it with him to Calcutta, where it has attracted the notice of the curious. A scientific gentleman, who examined it with attention, has pronounced it a Volcanic projectile, and has not a doubt but it was emitted from Vesuvius in the grand eruption of 22d October last. This we think very likely, thought almost beggars the imagination to think how it managed to get through space cutting its way straight through the various baffling currents of air which blow it.

Elopement in high life.—A lady in the west end of the town is in the greatest affliction, in consequence of the flight of a favorite Parrot and Cockati.

happy pair were seen going towards Sangoor, but pursued by a numerous party of gentlemen, who were in pursuit of them being soon lost.

King's Birth-day.—A numerous party of gentlemen met at the Navy Tavern in Bow Street on Wednesday, to commemorate the King's birth-day. Mr. Ben Tims was in the chair, and was most ably supported by Mr. Dick Green as Vice. After the removal of the cloth, Mr. Ben Tims proposed his Majesty's health in a speech of most glowing eloquence, which called forth thundering applause. After the health of the rest of the Royal Family was drunk, Mr. Ben Tims proposed the *cause of the people all over the world*. He introduced his toast to the company with an appearance of much enthusiasm, eulogised the King of England above all other Kings—rallied at the Despots who occupy the Thrones of China, Bhokhara, and Siam—snarled at the grand Lama—told a funny story about the house that Jack built—and sat down splitting his sides with laughter. Mr. Spleen, now rose to order. He protested against such unbecoming loyalty as that exhibited by Mr. Fish—it was not the loyalty of an Englishman—it was robbing Peter to pay Paul. Mr. Fish, who had acquiesced himself like an odd fish—this he lamented. He would that all men thought like himself—he would have one creed, religious and political, and continued her, raising his voice to a most appalling pitch. I cannot tolerate that latitude which some persons give themselves. I cannot approve of it. I will put it down, (hear, hear.) He most vehemently protested against Mr. Fish's vulgar radical abuse of the Kings of China, Bhokhara, and Siam, and the grand Lama. Oh! (exclaimed he, turning up his eyes like a certain bird which is said to do so when it is distressed.) Oh! did you ever hear any thing like that. With abuse Kings! The Vicegerents of heaven, the—the—the—the gentleman fell back, overcome by his feelings—but harmony was restored by the president proposing the "immortal memory of Jack and Gill." Several patriotic songs, were afterwards sung and the company did not separate till a late hour.

No more at present from your's &c. MOPHTOPHELES.

SATURDAY.
April 26th, 1824.

Sydney Gazette, January 30, 1823.—Government has come to the determination of forming another Settlement in the interior; the site designed for which, is Wellington Valley, in a northwest direction 80 miles from Bathurst. The expedition left Headquarters only last week; it will remain at Bathurst, to refresh and recruit, for a week; and then proceed for its destination. Percy Simpson, Esq. Lieutenant in the Army, lately from England, is appointed Commandant of the intended New Settlement. We shall be rather solicitous to hear a meeting of the formation and probable prosperity of this fresh appendage to our Colonial Establishments.

WRECK OF THE BRIG CALDER.

The following letter has been handed to us by a friend, stating the loss of the *Calder*, one of the first vessels of that class that ever entered this port. Captain Dillon, the owner, has proceeded to Newcastle on the brig *Fame*, with the necessary assistance to get her off, if practicable.

"Newcastle, 28th January 1823.

"Sir—I beg leave to inform you, that I sailed from Sydney Cove on Friday morning, the 24th instant, in the brig *Calder*, which you were pleased to give me charge of. At a quarter past 10 o'clock, having cleared the Heads of Port Jackson, the Pilot left us, & we made all possible sail for Newcastle, in compliance with the instructions which I received from you. At 5 p. m. I stood in for the entrance of the Newcastle River, the wind being at N. E. by S. and shortened sail for the Pilot. At a quarter after five, Mr. Eckford (the Pilot) came on board, and took charge of the brig. As the vessel was rounding a reef, called the Bomb Bore, and standing into the channel inside Nabby's Island, the wind headed us off to the westward, which rendered it necessary to tack; and at the moment the Pilot was giving his orders for so doing, a very sudden and heavy squall of wind took the brig and laid her over very much, & completely deadened her way through the water. As soon as we got way on her again, the helm was put a-lee, but the wind unfortunately varying round with the vessel, at the moment the helm was put down, she missed stays, and there not being room to wear, the anchor was, by the Pilot's orders, immediately let go, to prevent her drifting on a shoal to leeward, called the Oyster Bank. At the same time the sails were all clued up and hauled; but, finding the *Calder* at anchor did not bring her up, a second anchor was also let go, and the brig then sailing close upon the shoal, a warp was run out to the morning buoy in the channel, in the hope of being able to warp her off into deep water, but I regret to say the warp parted as soon as we began to heave upon it, and the brig soon after drifted in upon the shoal, and began to strike very heavily.

A violent surf breaking over the shoal at the time, the chain cable soon parted; the long-boat was hoisted out, to endeavour to carry out another anchor, but we found it impracticable to keep her near the vessel, as she was every moment in danger of being stove to pieces. At this time we could not procure any assistance from the Settlement at Newcastle, and the brig still continuing to strike on the shoal and to labour excessively, and it being found impracticable to get any boat alongside for the purpose of rendering any effectual assistance to her, it was thought by the Pilot, and myself, most advisable to leave the vessel (if possible) as from the appearance of the weather, and situation of the brig, we had no hopes of her holding together till day break. The long boat was, with some difficulty, hauled alongside; and after considerable risk, the whole of the crew got into her, and we hauled off to the mooring buoy.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by J. F. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations are requested to forward to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.



SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1823.

(Continued from the last page paper.)

shortly after which the second cable broke, and the brig fell broadside on the breakers, and I expected the masts to go by the board every minute. During the night she beat over the shoal upon the beach, where she now lies in a good position for heaving her off; but hitherto every exertion that has been made to move her, has been unavailing, as the heavy surf, that rolls in upon the beach, prevents any boats getting near the vessel so as to enable me to get our spare anchor out to try to heave her off. The Government here have given me all the assistance in their power, but to no effect. I have landed all the small stores, and some of the iron bars, and have struck yards and topmasts, and have got them on shore, together with the running rigging, sails, &c., and Major Morrisett has stationed a military guard on the beach, for the protection of every thing that may be landed. Up to the present time, the weather has been such as to frustrate every attempt we have made to get her off; added to which there are not any off-shoot means at this place to move her, Government having neither anchors nor cables fit for the purpose. I have already swept for the brig's anchors but without success. I shall try again, but I fear we shall not be able to find them. The brig has sunk in forward about six feet, and four feet abt. I have not heard that she has received any damage in the hull; she has not as yet made any water, her rudder is beat off; and the pumps are all broke; but I cannot get it sufficiently clear of the counter to unhang it. There is no possibility of moving her till the next spring tides, and only then by such assistance as you may send or bring from Sydney. The master of the schooner Sally (Mr. Simpson) is the bearer of this; he has given me every assistance; and I refer you to him for further particulars. He has sent me an anchor and cable, for which I have given him a receipt. I propose getting the spare anchor out astern to prevent the brig being driven higher upon the beach; and you may rely on every exertion being made by me for the interest of the brig, in her present disastrous situation.

"I am, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM WORTH.

To Captain Peter Dillon.

Men of Tonga.—We cannot avoid noticing the circumstance of the two men of Tonga, that came by St. Michael, having been presented to His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, previous to his late visit to the northward. Those interesting individuals were received at Government house, Parramatta, in a most gracious manner, His Excellency was pleased to show them whatever was calculated to excite curiosity, and produce astonishment in the minds of his visitors. One peculiar characteristic of the Tongans, forming our opinion by those men, is *gratitude*. They have repeatedly recounted the kindness of His Excellency towards them and declare their wish to return to their own country to relate the wonders they have seen, and the affection which they have experienced from the people of this Colony. To show that authority belonged to them in Tonga, the priest and warrior (whose name is not remembered with accuracy) said that here the Governor only had to tell soldier to fight, and he fight; to say no fight—an he no fight. It was the same way with him in his country; he tell men to fight—they fight; no fight—they no fight. They are learning to read and seem bent on acquiring knowledge. They have no doubt but that their estimable king (Palan) will visit the colony upon their return. They are very communicative, and try to vivify their pleasure upon the most trifling occasion. His Excellency has behaved in the most liberal way towards their present support; and has been pleased to say, that he will do all in his power to facilitate the views of the Gentleman under whose management these fine natives are, *pro tempore*, placed.

Hobart Town.—The following article is taken from the Hobart Town Gazette of the 14th ult.—"A new era now dawns upon these Colonies.—Their increasing magnitude & importance, and their altering and improving condition, no longer admit of their depending wholly, as heretofore, on the expenditure which the Establishments of government occasion, and which continually diminish in comparison with our population and our wants.—Many of our wants, and even of our luxuries, can be supplied within ourselves: and we need only ordinary effort and perseverance to place ourselves in a condition to exchange for the manufactures of the Mother Country, and for the production of other Colonies, articles which they require. That we possess the elements of prosperity and success, no rational man will at this moment deny, and it depends upon ourselves to extend and expand them, by applying our knowledge,

capital, and labour, not only to bring into notice and value what we already possess, but to bring to perfection those various articles of which the climate and soil so much favour the production and improvement."

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE STAR.
DECEMBER 12, 1822.

Mr. CHARLES BARKER, of the Foreign Office, who is attached to the British Embassy in Russia, arrived yesterday morning in Downing-street, with important dispatches from St. Petersburg, which he delivered immediately to Mr. Secretary Canning. The Countess of Essex, weary of state, has been much indisposed for some days, at her house in Hill street, Berkeley-square. By account arrived in town yesterday from Norfolk, we learn, that Lady Ann Cox is hourly expected to be confined. A separation, almost within the honey-moon, has taken place in fashionable life.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Colonel ALEX. WALKER took the usual oaths, on being appointed Governor of St. Helena. The following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.:—Captain Wm. MITCHELL, *Bridgewater*, consigned to St. Helena, Bombay, and China; Captain RICHARD ALLEN, *Waterloo*, consigned to Bombay, & China.

On Tuesday evening last, died at his residence at Walton, the Right Hon. CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, Baron OSSULSTON, &c. &c. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Lord OSSULSTON, Member for Berwick-upon-Tweed.

The King continues in the happiest enjoyment of health and spirits. His Majesty held a Privy Council at the Palace this evening.—Present, the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Bradford, Sir Charles Long, Lord John Townshend, Mr. Pease and, as the Clerk, Mr. C. Greville.

The Council concluded at seven o'clock, when the several Members of it had the honor of being included in his Majesty's dinner party. After dinner, the grand suite of apartments being illuminated, the company was considerably increased. The heads of the leading families of nobility, at present residing here, partook of the entertainment that followed; the chief feature of which was music.

The Duke of Dorset, and the Duke of Montrose arrived at the Pavilion at about five o'clock this afternoon.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 12.

"*Novus ab integro seculorum nascitur ordo.*" The *Gazetta do Rio*, of Oct. 12, having, in a long article, discussed the relations between Portugal & Brazil, concludes that there was no means to save the latter but to declare its Independence. It then proceeds—

"The Anniversary of the Birth of the Prince Royal was chosen for this most solemn act, the 12th of October, on which the august Perpetual Defender of Brazil attained the age of 24 years, saw his elevation to the supreme title and sublime dignity of *Constitutional Emperor of Brazil*, who declared his acceptance in the following manner:—

"I accept the title of Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil; because, having heard my Council of State and Procurators-General, and examined the Representations of the Corporations of several Provinces, I am fully convinced that such is the general will of all the others, and that it is only from want of time that they have not yet arrived."

"This answer, made by his Majesty to the president of the Senate, having been announced to the people from the Balcony of the Palace, it was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations by the immense multitude in the square, and the crowds of spectators in the windows waving their handkerchiefs, &c.

"The President of the Senate then proclaimed the following Vivas, which were repeated with inexpressible transports by the multitude:—

"Our Holy Religion!"

"London Live Senhor Don Pedro I. Constitutional Emperor of Brazil, and the House of Braganza reigning in Brazil."

"The Independence of Brazil."

"The Constituent and Legislative Assembly of Brazil."

"This solemn, legal, and majestic act of the proclamation by the people being terminated, it was succeeded by that of the troops, commencing with a salute of 100 pieces of artillery, and three volleys of musketry: at the end of which, approaching the barriers, the troops and the people repeated the exclamations above-mentioned.

"Some time after her Imperial Majesty the Empress, with her august daughter, proceeded in a most splendid carriage to the Imperial Chapel, accompanied by a brilliant and numerous guard of honour. The troops then formed in lines in the streets through which his Majesty, the Constitutional Emperor, was to pass. His Majesty soon left the Palace, and repaired to the Imperial Chapel, to return thanks to the Almighty; for which purpose the Municipality had ordered a solemn *Te Deum*, accompanied by all the Corporate Bodies which had assembled for the solemn act of Proclamation.

"After the *Te Deum*, their Imperial Majesties

showed themselves at the windows of the palace. There was another salute of 100 pieces of cannon and three volleys of musketry, after each of which the 'Vivas' were repeated. The troops then filed off in front of the palace, and returned to their quarters; the officers remaining to pay their obedience to their Majesties.

"In the evening, the whole city was illuminated, and their Majesties went to the theatre, where verses were recited, hymns sung, and pieces represented, all adapted to the occasion. It is impossible to describe the transports with which their Majesties were welcomed.

"The rejoicings and illuminations were repeated the following day. Even the rain, which fell in abundance on both days, could not check the ardour of the people."

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 12.

The *Gazette* of this date contains a proclamation, by his Majesty, pardoning deserters who shall return to their colours in two months.

The *Gazetta do Rio*, of the 26th September, contains the letter from the King of Portugal to his Son, dated August 3, 1822, and the Prince's answer, dated 23d September, 1822, in which he tells his Majesty that he considers him as his prisoner; and that he declares null and void all the decrees which have been made, or shall be made in future, for Brazil, by the Cortes of Lisbon, which he calls by the epithets of "factious, horrible, machiavelian, disorganising, hideous, and pestiferous."

The Journals contain numerous Addresses, and Proclamations of the Municipalities of various Cities and Provinces, relative to the declaration of independence.

His Majesty has ordered a change to be made in the arms and national flag, to adapt them to the present state of things.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of the day before yesterday, (Tuesday,) and Private Letters of the same date.

The following Private Letter of Tuesday mentions a circumstance of considerable importance, but does not give any explanation of the cause of it.

PARIS, Dec. 10, Five o'clock.

"An extraordinary courier has brought the news of the Austrian Funds having fallen 3 per Cent. It has not produced any effect here, because it is from France that the decision upon war or peace must proceed. However, it appears that the Austrians expect war.

"The President of the Council had a long audience of the King to-day, and he afterwards immediately summoned a Cabinet Council."

The Duke of WELLINGTON arrived at Paris, at our Ambassador's, on Monday evening.

The accounts from Vienna assert, that the Emperors of AUSTRIA and RUSSIA were expected there about the 20th. The Russian and Austrian Ministers would return about the same time; and then, says a letter, "after some confidential conference, the definitive labours of the Congress will commence immediately with the new year."

A letter from Madrid in one of the Paris Papers, asserts that the Infants Don CARLOS and Don FRANCISCO are kept under arrest in their apartments; and that the King is not permitted to go out without a double escort, it being apprehended that he might attempt to escape.

These Papers contain a variety of details from the Spanish frontiers—according to them, General EXCELOS has again entered Spain, with the view of throwing himself in the rear of MINA, and of harassing and cutting off his convoys. But we confess that these military details possess at present, comparatively little interest. They will neither tend to provoke nor to prevent war.—It is to the Councils of the Cortes that we look for the decision of that important question—for in them it seems mainly to depend.

In the mean time, the violent revolutionary party, the *Desamisados*, appear to be ambitious of following, *pari passu*, the Jacobins of the French Revolution, particularly in their courageous warfare against the priest. Several are stated to have been put to death.

Some intelligence from Constantinople is likely, if true, to be attended with important consequences. The Grand Vizier, and the Mufti are said to have been deposed, and HALIS FERID, exiled. Has this event any connection with Russian politics?

RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

(From a Pamphlet sent by Captain Sandys.)

Report of the proceedings of the Committee of Management for the Relief of the Distressed Districts in Ireland, as reported at a General Meeting held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on the 16th May, 1822, with an Abstract of Accounts and an Appendix—Respectfully submitted to the charitable disposed Persons in his Majesty's Dominion in India, on behalf of the Irish Peasantry.

MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN.—Sept. 4 1822
At a Meeting of the Committee of Management, for the relief of the distressed Districts in Ireland; The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in the Chair.

Resolved—That this Committee having seen with peculiar satisfaction the united efforts made for the relief of the distressed Peasantry of Ireland brought to a happy termination, feel that their labours are ended, and that nothing more remains in discharge of the trust confided to them, than to report on their proceedings.

Resolved—That the Report and Accounts now read, do stand as the Reports and Accounts of this Committee, and that the same be printed and circulated as expressive of our sentiments

and grateful feelings towards those who have co-operated with us, in relieving the distress of our fellow-countrymen.

Resolved—That the disposable balance, after discharging all outstanding demands, be applied as follows:

To the Mendicity Society.....£200
Do. Indigent Room-Keeper..... 50
Do. Benevolent Strangers Friend
Society..... 50
Do. Charitable Association..... 50

And that any surplus, after the foregoing allocation, be handed over to the Secretaries of the Trustees named by this Committee, to meet contingent and necessary disbursements.

Resolved—That in handing over to the Trustees, the Fund vested by us in them, the following be declaratory of our wishes on the subject.

1st. The Principal to be preserved entire, as the foundation of a Society, the object of which shall be the advancing the interest and ameliorating the condition of the Poor, in the manner detailed in the adopted plan of Committee of Management.

2d. A Society to be formed at such annual subscription as the Trustees may determine on; such Subscriptions, and the interest of the vested Fund to be the only disposable sum for expenditure.

3d. The number of Trustees, (in whom the entire Funds are to be vested) never to exceed Fifty, seven of whom to be a quorum, such Trustees to constitute the Committee of the Society that shall be formed in furtherance of the proposed objects, with power to direct the expenditure of the Funds, appoint Officers, fill up any vacancies that from time to time may occur in their body, and transact all the business of the Society.

Resolved—That on the dissolving of this Committee, a transcript of the foregoing be handed to the Secretaries of the Trustees, as expressive of our sentiments, and directive of their proceedings on those primary points.

Resolved—That all the documents, &c. of this Committee, be handed over to the Secretaries of the Trustees.

Resolved—That as the London Relief Committee have granted a sum of money to promote the Fisheries, and another sum to encourage the coarse Linen and Woollen Manufactures of the Country; and have also taken under their superintendence the subject of clothing. It does not appear necessary that any part of the Funds vested in the Trustees, should, as proposed, be brought into operation, or until the foregoing gratuities are exhausted.

Resolved—That it be recommended to the Trustees to adjourn until the next meeting; and that in the mean time, the plan be sent by the Secretaries to such persons in the country as are competent to give an opinion on the proposed, in order that a well-considered proceeding may be attained.

Resolved—That it be recommended to the Trustees to suggest to the different Counties throughout Ireland, the appointing of Local Committees, for the purpose of attending to the improvement of the condition of the Irish Peasantry.

Resolved—That this Committee cannot close their proceedings, without offering to their Secretaries, Hugh O'Connor, and P. A. Singer, Esqrs. their most sincere and grateful thanks for the able manner in which they have conducted the arduous duties of their office, and for that unremitting devotedness of their time and attention to the business of the Committee, to which, in a great measure, is to be attributed the very satisfactory adjustment of their accounts, and close of their labours.

Resolved—That this Committee entreat that Hugh O'Connor and P. A. Singer, Esqrs. would continue their services as Honorary Secretaries to the Trustees appointed for the funded balance.

J. K. JAMES, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, &c. &c.

The Committee of Management, in retiring from their labours, think it right briefly to report on the proceedings which they felt it necessary to adopt in discharge of the trust confided to their care.

In entering upon the duty they were called upon to undertake, they were fully aware, not only of its difficulty, but importance; on the one hand, to guard against imposition, and on the other, to prevent as far as possible, the greater evil, of permitting the administration of the Funds to become an encouragement to idleness and improvidence. The first step, therefore, was to endeavour, as far as practicable, to obtain a general knowledge of the real state of the distressed Districts the probable cause of the existing calamity, and the most likely mode of applying an effective remedy. For which purpose, certain queries were framed and transmitted without delay, to those persons most likely to give the required information; & the Committee feel it but justice to state, that the object they had

In view was fully attained, by the clear and candid replies which they universally received.

The attention of the Committee was next directed to digesting into form the principles, on which the relief put at their disposal, should be applied by those individuals into whose hands it might from time to time be entrusted, & in which the employment of the Poor was ever held forth as of the most vital importance; the Committee feeling, that except in *peculiar cases*, the most decided injury would be the result from pursuing a different line of conduct, and that it would be much more easy to induce a mendicant feeling, than, from such a state, to awaken the energies of industry & activity. A copy of the principles, founded on the basis of employment, was therefore transmitted with every separate remittance of money, and the individuals pointedly called upon to be regulated by them in the disbursement. The Committee trust that in thus decidedly making known their sentiments on the subject of the relief, and urging attention to them in its administration, they have done all that lay within the limit of their power to guard against an injudicious application of the public bounty.

A very general loss having taken place on the stock of Potatoes, and much apprehension being entertained that there would not be a sufficiency on hand to crop the ground, the Committee purchased a supply in Dublin for the immediate emergency, forwarding them to the nearest part of the distressed Districts by Canal, advertised a bounty of *Ten Shillings* per ton, on the first *Five Thousand* tons that should be landed at certain ports of the *South and West* of the Kingdom, on or before the *24th day of June, 1822*; together with calling for proposals for *Five Thousand Pounds* worth of *oatmeal*, such latter supply to be exclusively from the outports of England, the Committee avoiding any considerable interference with the Home Market, so as not to act upon the existing prices, except in a way of reduction.

The system of proceeding having been arranged with as little delay as the importance of the object would admit of, the Committee, on the *25th of May*, made its *first remittance* to those parts of the country which called most loudly for relief, regulating the amount by the existing state of the District; but at all times confining themselves to *small sums*, considering it more advisable to keep up the supply, from time to time, by further remittances, rather than to *fund* largely at once. By this means, a check was kept on the expenditure, the individuals being called upon to account for the sums so disbursed, and the relief rendered more diffusive, and under the more immediate control of the Committee.

The Committee also opened a correspondence with the *London Relief Committee* and the various *Committee*, throughout *England and Scotland*, which were engaged in the humane work of affording aid to our distressed and starving Peasantry, and this with the sole view of tendering their co-operation in any way that might seem most likely to advance the object *speedily and effectually*.

Among the principles already adverted to in daily attendance on the business of the Committee, so as at once to afford relief, and to have been continued from the *16th of August*, at which period it was prudent to suspend the disbursement of the Crop, and the distressed state of the Country, the Committee to conclude, that as the more than ordinary pressure of distress had been removed, and the Peasantry restored to their usual condition, any continuance of aid would only have an injurious tendency.

The Committee having terminated the remittances of money, and having still an increasing balance on hand, turned their attention to the mode in which this sum could be made most effectual in rendering permanently beneficial to the country the relief afforded, and guarding as far as practicable, against a recurrence of a like calamity. Holding, therefore, in view, the danger of keeping alive the hope of aid on a future occasion, so as to relax exertion and industry, they determined to vest the sum of *£5000*, with all future Subscriptions from the *16th of August*, as a growing fund, in the hands of Trustees, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting certain objects confined to the Peasantry, but of decided national importance; and in doing so entertain the hope that the body thus formed, will serve as a rallying point, to which may tend the feelings of all who are interested in the amelioration of the condition of the Poor of Ireland and are anxious to see them raised in the moral scale, and holding that rank to which their natural capabilities, and national resources, properly directed, so eminently entitles them to.

The Committee have further to add, that having through the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, (who kindly, at their request, proceeded to London), and laid before the *Relief Committee* in that City, the proposed object of the future application of the *Trust Fund*, that Body has, in accordance with the spirit of liberality, which has so eminently marked all their conduct in alleviating the distresses of Ireland, added the further sum of *£5000* British to that already vested.

The Committee trust, that on this foundation a fund may be created by subscription and a Society formed for the purpose of advancing the interest of the country by calling into exercise its internal energies and national resources, encouraging and rewarding industry, promoting and strengthening habits of cleanliness, morality, decorum and public order, and distinct from all

political or partial views, devote itself solely to the prosperity and happiness of the country. Such a result from the generous feelings excited both at home and abroad as to the state of Ireland, may be expected, and such a consequence would be a splendid termination of the unexampled efforts that have been made to meet the moment of her deep distress.

To the paternal care of the Government of Ireland, the Committee, in common with the nation at large, are deeply indebted, & as a body engaged in the united work of benevolence, desire to make known their grateful acknowledgments sensible, that in so doing, they are but speaking the sentiments of all.—To the Commissioners to whom his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant entrusted the administration of the Fund appropriated to the relief of the Poor, they present their thanks, for the cordial co-operation with which they have, at all times, when necessary, been favoured.

It now remains for the Committee to enter upon the pleasing task of making their acknowledgments, not alone on the part of the Peasantry of Ireland, but of the Nation at large, to these generous friends of humanity in England and Scotland, whose liberality so eminently contributed to save from perishing, the lives of starving thousands: to thank may be superfluous—the Committee cannot, however, forego their own gratification in making their acknowledgments to the Relief Committee of London, for the noble & truly benevolent exertions made on behalf of the distressed Peasantry, by which thousands were preserved from all the horrors of famine and its attendant evils.

To the Committees of *Shrewsbury, Chester, Leicester, &c.* the most sincere thanks are due as well as to the Committees of *Edinburgh, Glasgow, Banff, Dumfries, &c.* for the liberal supply of money & provisions put at the disposal of this Committee, by which the most efficient assistance was afforded to the more distressed districts.

The Committee would also feel themselves wanting in duty did they neglect their warmest acknowledgments to the Friends of Ireland in France and South America, who hearing of her distress hastened to relieve her wants or to those benevolent individuals both at home and abroad, whose purses talents or have been called forth in the sacred cause of humanity;—to particularize would be impossible, they are thanked by the hearts of grateful thousands, and each enjoys the best reward—the conscious sense of doing good.

They would also desire to convey to the Central and other Committees throughout the country, their sense of their valuable and unwearied services, which have so essentially contributed in rendering the relief effectual by the application of the funds placed in their hands.

In retiring from their labour, the Committee would, in much affection and sincerity address a few parting words to their fellow countrymen, for whose relief and comfort they were associated. They would say—

The hour of affliction with which it has pleased Providence to visit you, has gone by, and an abundant harvest promises future plenty and prosperity.—Do not, however, with returning happiness, permit the recollection of those to whom it is due, to be blotted from your minds.—Do not forget the generous hearts at home and abroad who, in the moment of your distress, expanded to relieve your wants, and liberally and beyond example, supplied your need. *Yourselves, your wives, your children* have cause to bless them,—do you ask, what return you can make to such your generous friends—we will tell you—

Let a deep rooted principle of gratitude dwell in your hearts, and love and cherish them as brethren—cultivate habits of order, peace and industry—submit to and support the Laws—exhibit the influence of religion and morality in all your conduct—discharge with fidelity the duties of your relative situations in life; thus will you make the best, indeed we may venture to say, the only return your friends abroad look for, and the most gratifying your natural protectors at home can require. Earnest for your interest, and solicitous for all that may conduce to your general and individual welfare, we bid you farewell.

HUGH O'CONNOR & P. E. SINGER,
Honorary Secretaries.

APPENDIX.
At a Meeting of the Committee of Management, for the Relief of the distressed, Districts in Ireland.

Mansion House, Dublin 11th August 1822.
Resolutions as to the Application of part of the Surplus Fund:

Resolved, That the Committee of Management having been appointed for the purpose of relieving the distresses of the Poor of the South and West of Ireland; and having, as far as was practicable, and to the best of their judgment, effected that object, are now bound to guard, by every possible means; against the recurrence of a similar calamity—and, in so doing, to direct the balance of the Funds solely and exclusively to the objects for which they were placed at their disposal.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee that such objects will be best attained by calling into exercise the industry, and finding legitimate employment for the Poor, without relaxing the mutual bonds of Society—interfering with the ordinary sources of Labor—or with the customary local rates of Wages; and are of opinion, that the application of the residue of the Funds should be.

1st.—To promote and encourage the Coast Fishery, both in the taking and curing of Fish.
2d.—To encourage the Spinning of Coarse Linen and Worsted Yarn, for the Manufacture

of Articles more immediately in demand for the use of the Peasantry.

Resolved, That the foregoing objects present a beneficial and extensive field of Employment—not alone for the numerous Class of Fishermen—but for the Females and Children of the Peasantry generally; and combines with useful labor a certain and wholesome supply of Food for a great proportion of the Population.

Resolved, That, for the foregoing purposes the Sum of *£8,000*, with whatever additional Subscriptions may be received after the 16th Day of August last, shall be vested in the Trustees hereinafter named, and lodged in Government Stock, in the joint names of the . . .

Resolved, that the Trustees be empowered to carry the foregoing objects into effect, and in such way as to them may appear most eligible.

As to the first,
In affording aid in the construction and repairing of Fishing Boats; in providing Hemp, Flax, or Twine, for the making and repairing of Cordage or Nets, and procuring Hooks, Lines, and Tackle, and other implements used in Fishing, and to afford facilities and encouragement to the curing of Fish for home consumption.

As to the second,
In affording aid to make or repair Wheels, Reels, Looms, &c.; also, in procuring Hemp, Flax, and Woel, to be distributed where requisite, under such regulations as the Trustees may determine on; and to encourage by Bounty or Premium, a speedy and extensive manufacture of Frize, Linsey Woolsey, Coarse Linen, and other Articles required for the use of the Peasantry.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be laid forthwith before the London Committee; and that, in submitting them to their consideration, as what appears to this Committee as most likely to conduce to permanent utility, the splendid munificence extended to the Peasantry of Ireland, they be solicited (should the measure meet their approbation), to add such portion of their Surplus Fund to that allocated by this Committee, as they may see fit to grant; and to join to the Trustees already named, such individuals of their Body as they may think right, in order that by the combined exertion, the objects proposed may be effectually attained.

HUGH O'CONNOR, & P. E. SINGER, Honorary Secretaries.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Subscriptions for the Relief of the poor in the South and West of Ireland, pursuant to the Resolutions of the Meeting held at the Mansion House, on the 16th of May, 1822, The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor in the Chair.

1822.	RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.
Sept. 4, Amount of Subscriptions acknowledged to this date		89,672 13 0½
Deduct Subscriptions unpaid.....	101 1 8	
Do, twice charged in Publication 166 0 0		266 1 8
		£89,406 11 4½

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.
By Allocations from 25th May to 16th August, viz.	
Cavan.....	1273 15 0
Clontarf.....	316 0 0
Cork.....	316 0 0
Donegal.....	40 0 0
Galway.....	3230 0 0
Kerry.....	1376 6 9
King's County.....	200 0 0
Mayo.....	60 0 0
Kilkenny.....	200 0 0
Limerick.....	1175 0 0
Londonderry.....	3225 0 0
Queen's County.....	60 0 0
Roscommon.....	850 0 0
Sligo.....	565 0 0
Tipperary.....	720 0 0
Waterford.....	20 0 0
Westmeath.....	130 0 0
	18341 6 9

—Paid to Fishery Board in aid of Building Piers.....	1273 15 0
—Do, for Fishing Tackle and Hemp.....	113 0 0
—Do, seventy-nine Tons of Potatoes.....	316 0 0
—Do, Toll, Freight and Bounty on Potatoes.....	536 16 7
—Do, Advertising in Newspapers.....	225 10 4½
—Do, Stationary, Printing Circular Letters, &c.....	74 8 8½
—Salaries, Gratuities, &c. &c.....	172 17 8
—Postage.....	32 2 11½
—Sundries.....	34 1 10
By £8657 15s. 4d. Stock 3½ per cent. vested in the joint names of the Governor of the Bank of Ireland for the time being, Hugh O'Connor and Paulus Aemilius Singer, Esqrs.....	8000 0 0
Balance 4th September.....	1246 0 0
	£89,406 11 4½

HUGH O'CONNOR, & P. E. SINGER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Resolution of the Committee of Management and Letter to Captain Henry Sandys.

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Management for the Relief of the Distressed Districts in Ireland, held at the Mansion House, Dublin, 4th September, 1822. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, in the Chair.

Resolved.—That the Committee of Management having been informed that the Friends of Ireland, who reside in India, and other Benevolent Individuals in the Peninsula, would willingly contribute to relieve the distress, and remedy the wants so prevalent among the impoverished Peasantry in the Southern and Western Parts of Ireland; have entrusted Captain Sandys with certain other Documents relating to the measures of the Committee, in

their progress to avert the calamity which has so severely visited this Country.

They beg to state, that although the immediate pressure in Ireland has been relieved, & the good consequences thereof are beyond calculation, much yet remains to be done, to effect a permanent good; and that to the attainment of so desirable an object, a Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Irish Peasantry has been formed, the particular objects of which are specified in the Resolutions sent herewith together with a Report of their proceedings. A List of the Distribution towards the relief already afforded is also forwarded.

The Committee earnestly hope, that Annual and other Subscriptions, for the purpose of promoting the object of this Society, will meet from the Friends of Humanity in the East, with that encouragement which so meritorious an Institution deserves. And they indulge in the sanguine expectation, that this appeal in behalf of the suffering Irish, will not be in vain, but that it will be cordially met by them who, although remote from the scenes of misery, must ever be solicitous respecting the prosperity of their native Country, as well as by others, who have learnt to feel for the wants and to sympathize in the sufferings of their fellow creatures.

HUGH O'CONNOR & P. E. SINGER
Honorary Secretaries.

LETTER TO CAPTAIN HENRY SANDYS.
Of the Mysore Auxiliary Horse, India, with the foregoing Resolution.

Mansion-House Dublin, 4th September, 1822.

SIR,
It has been communicated to this Committee, by Mr. Henry Gratian, that you are of opinion, that Subscriptions for the Relief of the distressed Poor in Ireland would be likely to meet with support in India, and that you would take charge of some Documents connected with this object, for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

We are therefore, directed by the Committee to enclose a Resolution passed this day, together with some other Papers, which may be of service in throwing some light upon the extent of the Distress and the necessities of the Country.

The Committee request that you will have the goodness to make them known in that distant quarter of His Majesty's Dominions and that you will see the expediency of giving them the most general and public circulation. And the Committee most earnestly hope that, with your assistance, this object may meet with that encouragement and support, which so important a cause not only solicits, but, we regret to state, most imperiously demands, at so trying a crisis as the present.

The immediate pressure of distress having for the moment been relieved, the more important object, and to which our views at present tend, is to create a Fund, and form a Society, for the purpose of ameliorating the Condition, and Improving the Habits and Comforts of the Poor.

We feel confident that such a design will meet with your cordial co-operation.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servants.
HUGH O'CONNOR, & P. E. SINGER, Honorary Secretaries.

BOW-STREET.
DECEMBER 12, 1822.

NIGHT-CHARGES.—Miss Julia Johnson was charged by a watchman with infesting his *bate* in a state of *bastardy* drunkenness. "It was King-street, your Honour, that same J. m. now speaking about," thundered Phelim O'Donoghue, "an she wouldn't come out of it any how, because the beer had got the best of her, an she couldn't, your Honour; an so J. gathered her up, with her silk, an sat down, an put her altogether in the watch-house, your Honour."

"Did she abuse you?" asked his Worship.
"Fait an she had'n't sense enough for that, your Honour!" replied the strong-jung'd Phelim.

Miss Julia's "silk and satin" gave manifest proof that she had not been able to keep her feet; and, as she had nothing but tears to offer in her defence, she was adjudged to be drunken and disorderly, and ordered to find sureties for her better behavior in future.

TURNBULL v. TAYLOR.—Mr. Obadiah Taylor, a tailor by trade, but a coachman in appearance—being enveloped in a huge pearl-buttoned, white pickled upper benjamin—was charged with having kicked Mrs. Elizabeth Turnbull, widow; & moreover with having split, torn, & totally demolished the best Dunstable of the said Elizabeth, at twelve o'clock at night, in New-street, Covent-garden.

Mrs. Turnbull very eloquently described the manner in which this "tailor-like achievement," as she called it, had been perpetrated. She was going about her lawful business with a friend, she said, when she met the defendant and two other tailors—all drunk; and she herself as sober as a Judge. This being the case, the two other tailors pushed the tailor defendant against her; and because she remonstrated against such rudeness, the tailor defendant kicked her; and, because she remonstrated against being kicked by a tailor, he took up his fist, and at one blow, totally demolished her last new Dunstable—trimmed with figured *leisack* ribbons of two shillings a yard!

Mr. Obadiah denied the premises. He confessed that he was a tailor, and that he was in company with two other gentlemen of that profession at the time stated; but he solemnly denied both the drunkenness and the demolition of the Dunstable—not but what it was very possible the Dunstable might have been demolished, but certes he was not the man—it might be allowed the expression—he was not the man what did it. The fact was, he said, that he was unfortunate in the colour of his coat—the upper benjamin above mentioned—which, being *white*, was remarkably conspicuous by night, and he was caught, whilst his darker clad companions escaped scot-free. Then, as to the drunkenness charged, it was a strange misapprehension; for he and his companions had not left the board—

"The board! What board?"
"The shop-board, your Worship," replied Mr. Obadiah, and then resumed—for he and his companions had not left the board more than one hour when the affair took place; and he humbly submitted that it was almost, if not altogether, ridiculous to suppose, that any man—letting alone a tailor—could not, by any means, get so drunk in one hour as all that there what was talked about.

The Magistrate held that it was very possible; and ordered that he should either satisfy Mr. Turnbull for her Dunstable, or put in bail for the assault. And he left the office to think about it, and the care of a constable.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR

THE PROPRIETORS BY J. F.

DE JESUS, No. 1, CHURCH

GATE STREET.